

Evening Telegraph

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1870.

The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1 1/2 o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2 1/2, 3 1/2, and 4 1/2. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE POLICE SYSTEM.

The recent robbery of a prominent store on Chestnut street is one of a series of similar events which are well calculated to alarm the whole mercantile community, and to impress the public with the necessity of a reorganization and improvement in the police force.

The attention of our citizens has already been forcibly directed to this subject by the late message of Mayor Fox advocating an increase of the number of policemen, but each day affords new evidence of the insufficiency of the present agencies for protecting property and life and maintaining order.

An increase of the number of policemen is the most natural remedy for these disorders, and the extent of territory to be patrolled is so great that it is perhaps vain to expect eight hundred men to insure complete security. But this measure is by no means the only improvement required. We might double or treble the number of policemen without securing any better protection than we have now, if incompetent officers are to be appointed, if no reform of the system is effected, and if the guardians of the municipality are to be selected or retained on account of their usefulness as partisans in carrying delegate elections, or in rallying voters to the polls, instead of their rendering real service to the public.

When a political revolution occurs in the Mayor's office, there are usually about ten thousand applicants for the honor of wearing a star and wielding a club, and if they were all appointed and maintained at the public expense, honest and peaceable citizens would probably be more completely at the mercy of the rascals and ruffians of the community than ever, and at all events the taxes for maintaining such a horde of officials would become unendurable.

Pains must be taken to improve the character of the force, to increase its activity and utility, as well as to swell its numbers, before it will properly serve the purposes of its creation. The public spirit common to all portions of America which makes every good citizen consider himself as the natural ally of the Government in cases of emergency still prevails to a large extent in this community, and it greatly diminishes the necessity which would otherwise exist for a large force. Although we have now only about one policeman for every thousand people, it is only a very small proportion of each thousand of population that is ever watched, arrested, or admonished, while a very large proportion would aid in the maintenance of order whenever their services were required.

Of the thousands of arrests which are reported every year an immense number consist of repeated lockings-up of a few unruly or turbulent individuals, and if a few thousand of this class could be permanently disposed of in a House of Correction, the Alms-house, the Prison, the Penitentiary, or the Insane Asylum, nine-tenths of the present active employment of the police would be destroyed. A good force, under proper regulations, accompanied by some modifications of the existing laws, could soon weed out of the community nine-tenths of its most troublesome members.

The principle that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure could be applied with as much effect to the body politic as to individual constitutions. It would be especially effective in diminishing the number of the more dangerous predatory crimes if the detective system were properly organized. It is now well understood that these grave offenses are nearly always perpetrated by professional criminals, who are known, in many instances, by the detectives and the committing magistrates. Young communities speedily learn how to purge themselves of such pests. They strike at the root of the evil, and when other means fail, a Vigilance Committee, by a few summary deeds, makes life and property more secure, and strikes more terror into the hearts of the disciplined foes of society than an army of detectives. In the populous cities of the Atlantic seaboard, however, the custom has gradually grown up of making it the pecuniary interest, in one shape or another, of detectives, committing magistrates, and prosecuting attorneys, that crimes shall be as numerous and flagrant as possible. The gains which enrich thieves may and often do, indirectly, enrich those who are especially entrusted with the task of arresting and punishing them; and the officer who does his full duty to the public thereby diminishes his private revenues. Every feature of this system should be uprooted. If we can do no better we should adopt something like the Chinese plan of paying their physicians while health is maintained, and stopping their salaries as soon as disease is developed. The opposite system is adding new burdens to society every year, and if the army of professional criminals goes on increasing no limits can be set to its excursions. One of the most important duties of the day is the suppression or destruction of this desperately dangerous class, and yet many things conspire to encourage and increase them. Public sentiment should be

concentrated on a vigorous effort to uproot such a gigantic evil, and the most strenuous efforts should be made to not only secure the arrest, conviction, and punishment of the professional criminals, but to prohibit absolutely the pardon of those who are guilty of crimes like counterfeiting or burglary after a second conviction.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The only intelligent reason that has been announced for the recall of Mr. Motley from the Court of St. James is that he is not in harmony with the administration, and that he is disposed to conduct the negotiations on the subject of the Alabama claims according to the sentimental and impracticable ideas of Senator Sumner rather than upon those of President Grant and his Cabinet. Be this as it may, Mr. Motley's mission has apparently done nothing whatever towards bringing about a settlement, and it is to be hoped that his successor will be instructed to keep the question before the British Government in such a manner that it will understand distinctly that we have not forgotten it, and, moreover, that we are determined to insist upon complete and ample satisfaction for the injuries we have sustained through British treachery and bad faith. Under all the circumstances of the case, the United States would be fully justified in taking advantage of any domestic or foreign troubles in which the British Government might be involved to bring forwards the Alabama claim in a manner that would compel attention to them from fear, if from no other motive. But it would be much more creditable to both parties if the difficulty could be arranged amicably and without even insinuations that other means than diplomacy might be resorted to to compel a settlement.

The present is apparently as favorable a time to reopen the negotiations on this subject as any that is likely to occur. England is in very bad odor with both France and Prussia on account of her peculiar tactics as a neutral, and the tremendous display of power made by Prussia, coupled with the sneering declaration of Bismarck that he should decline to accept the opinions of the law officers of the crown as conclusive on questions of international law and the duties of neutrals, has compelled the British Government to make a change in its laws, so as to place a real check upon the business of building and sending out piratical cruisers—a thing it refused to do in our case. This is only one of many indications that England finds her position a particularly uncomfortable one, and with Prussia and France both incensed against her, it would be at least politic to get the controversy with the United States off her hands as soon as possible. The English Government and people should be informed distinctly that public opinion on the subject of the Alabama claims has not changed in the least in this country, and if Mr. Morton on his arrival in London presses the subject with sufficient force, the probabilities are that an agreement can be arrived at to transfer the negotiations to Washington, with the understanding that England is prepared to yield what is necessary to wind up the whole affair in a manner satisfactory to all parties.

In addition to the Alabama claims we have another controversy with England that ought no longer to be allowed to exist as a source of irritation. We allude to the San Juan question. The joint occupation of this island by the American and British forces is a peculiar situation that ought to be brought to an end at as early a day as possible, and with the progress of the Northern Pacific Railroad towards completion, it is of the utmost importance that we should know exactly what our territorial possessions in the neighborhood of Puget Sound really are. The English in reality have no claim whatever to this island, and the time is past when we can submit to any such compromise as that which was made in 1842 with regard to the Northwest boundary. It is to be hoped, therefore, that Mr. Morton will receive such instructions as will indicate the adoption of a decided policy by the President on these points, and that the necessary negotiations will be pressed with a vigor on our part that will leave no doubt in the minds of the English statesmen who have the management of affairs of our intention to obtain, without abatement, all we think we are entitled to.

FRENCH ENTHUSIASM.

MADAME DE STAEL'S work upon Germany, after being read and expurgated by the public censors, was printed in Paris in 1810, but just as the first edition of ten thousand copies was completed, gendarmes surrounded the warehouse, while a commissary of the police entered and personally assured himself of the utter destruction of every volume. The author had returned to a spot forty leagues from Paris to superintend the publication of her book, but she was ordered to leave the country within four and twenty hours.

The especially obnoxious paragraph was the close of the work, which ended with these words:—"O France! Land of glory and of love! If the day should ever come when enthusiasm shall be extinct upon your soil, when all must be governed by calculation, and even the contempt of danger shall be founded only on the conclusions of reason, on that day of what avail will be the loveliness of your climate or the splendor of your intellect? Intelligent activity and an impetuosity directed by prudence and knowledge may, indeed, give your children the empire of the world; but the only traces you will leave upon the face of the globe will be like those of the sandy whirlpool—terrible as the waves and sterile as the desert!" This expurgated peroration was the climax of several admirable pages devoted to the discussion of enthusiasm and its effect upon character. As a native of France philosophically considering a foreign people and comparing them with her own nation, Madame de Staël finds one of the most striking and essential differences to be in the prevalence of enthusiasm among the Germans, and shows that as a result of this difference the Frenchman is the master of the arts of society; he is an admirable conversationalist and generally a wit. Mockery and jesting therefore prevail; all subjects are treated with lightness

and grace, dexterity triumphs over depth, and persiflage destroys enthusiasm. This very habit of mind leads to that promptness of decision and rapidity in action often lacking in those whose wider views and extended perceptions cause them to hesitate in the very moment of action, but the clan of the Frenchman springs from self-love, while the courage of the German rises from that earnestness of thought and feeling that leads him to forget his own life in his love of the object to which he devotes it.

Such a sermon as this, preached from the text that "enthusiasm is to conscience what honor is to duty," and enforced with all the power of a vigorous intellect and adorned with the graces of eloquence, could find no favor in the eyes of the censors devoted to the service either of Napoleon the first or Napoleon the last.

THE BUCHANAN CONTROVERSY. SEVERAL of the literary magazines are reviewing the discussion of the secret Cabinet history of the closing period of the last Democratic administration, and one of the latest contributions is a series of letters from Mr. Buchanan to Horatio King after the war against the Rebellion was commenced, in which strong sympathy for the national cause was expressed. These letters will serve to redeem the ex-President from the reproach of Copperheadism, but they will not affect the partisan and official record he established before the war. He repeatedly announced while he was a candidate for the Presidency his attachment to State rights principles, and he was for many years the especial favorite of the ultra pro-slavery and secession politicians of the South. As a life-long aspirant for the Presidency he was committed to doctrines which, in the judgment of their Southern supporters, led logically to secession as soon as their favorite institution was sufficiently jeopardized to justify, in their opinion, such an extreme measure, and these commitments prevented Buchanan from making a bold resistance to the Rebellion at its very outset. In principle he agreed so nearly with the originators of the war that it was next to impossible for him to differ from them radically in action. Politically they had been his most earnest supporters, and, after the Lecompton controversy, they were almost his only friends. Abolition was considered the greatest of crimes and secession as the only sovereign remedy by this school of partisans, and Mr. Buchanan had not the nerve to do his full duty against men whom he believed to be, in many of their notions, essentially right.

OBITUARY.

CHARLES H. RAY. This prominent journalist died at Chicago on Saturday morning last, at the age of fifty-six years. He was born in Central New York about 1814, and after studying medicine, settled in Tazewell county, Illinois, where he engaged in the successful practice of his profession for several years. From there he moved to Galena, and about 1852 purchased a Democratic paper entitled the Galena Gazette. He published and edited this paper with great ability and success, until the great anti-Nebraska excitement, when he joined with the anti-slavery Democrats, and as the majority of the Democrats in that county went with Douglas, he sold the paper, and for a short time retired into private life.

During the political campaign of 1854 Dr. Ray voted and acted with the elements of the Democratic party which the next year formed themselves into the Republican party. In 1855 he was elected Secretary of the Senate of Illinois, and took an active part in the canvass which resulted in the return of Judge Fremont to the United States Senate. After the adjournment of the session in the spring of 1855 he went to Chicago, with the view of establishing a penny Republican paper there, having now fully espoused the Republican cause.

In April, however, he and Joseph Medill, since well known in Western journalism, purchased a joint interest in the Chicago Tribune and took charge of the paper shortly afterwards.

Dr. Ray remained an active writing editor of the Tribune until the spring of 1863, when he sold his interest, and for the next four years had no permanent connection with any paper. During this interval he was engaged in various branches of business, and during the early part of the war amassed a considerable fortune by operating in cotton and stocks. He subsequently went to Canada for the purpose of speculating in oil, and in the autumn of prices in 1865 and 1866 lost a considerable portion of the fortune he had gained.

In 1866 he returned to Chicago, and during the summer of that year wrote for the Tribune. Shortly after he bought an interest in the Evening Post, took the position of editor-in-chief, and retained it until the day of his death. Dr. Ray was recently appointed by the President Appraiser of the port of Chicago, under the bill making that city a port of entry. He was one of the most experienced and practical journalists in the country, and his loss will be severely felt in the Northwest.

Evryt to Join in the War.

It is understood that the Khedive is in full accord with the Russian and Italian Governments; and that an Italian fleet is on the point of sailing for Alexandria. The recent removal by the Khedive of the French officers in his service, to make room for Americans, is now believed here to have taken place with the approval and by the advice of Russia and Italy. There are also circulating rumors about as to the objects of Russia, Austria, and Italy, which I do not at present feel authorized to transmit.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

THE GREAT WHISKY ESTABLISHMENT OF THIS CITY.—H. M. DALY'S great whisky warehouses are located at No. 222 South Front Street and No. 129 Dock Street. The building which is probably the largest of its kind in the United States, is five stories high, and runs through from Front to Dock street, a distance of at least 215 feet. Whiskies of the rarest and purest brands are stored on every floor of this huge structure, and the seeker after the genuine article can there find bottles of old Scotch and Irish, and that champion of all whiskies, the Golden Wedding, is of some importance to the liquor merchants of this and other cities to know that Mr. Daly's stock embraces the productions of the celebrated distilleries belonging to Thomas Moore & Son, Joseph S. Finch & Co., and Thomas Moore & Sons, and that the best of the best grain, double copper distilled and put up in seasoned, heavily-charred, iron-bound barrels. As agent, therefore, of these well-known firms, Mr. Daly is justly proud that he can supply the trade with the finest whisky in the market, and in the original packages as received direct from the manufacturers. This he will vouch for, and this is a point which deserves the notice of all purchasers. 9 12th st 2m

STEREOPTICON ENTERTAINMENTS given to Churches, Sunday-schools, Societies, etc. etc. Having the largest assortment of Slides in the city, I have unequalled facilities for giving these delightful entertainments. Constantly receiving new pictures, and now made by inquiring of W. MITCHELL McALISTEEL, No. 725 CHESTNUT STREET, Second story. 9 22 thst 1m

SPECIAL NOTICES. TO DAY A TO DAY GRAND DISPLAY OF NEW FALL DRESS GOODS (Ready-made or to Order) FOR GENTLEMEN, AT W A N A M A K E R 'S, Nos. 818 and 830 CHESTNUT STREET, TO-DAY!

A few moments can be spent profitably and pleasantly in looking through our New Importations and Manufactures for the present Season. Our goods are exquisitely fine and made up in many New and Beautiful Designs.

TO DAY A TO DAY REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES OF PHILADELPHIA. GRAND MASS MEETING AT CONCERT HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, September 27, 1870, At 8 o'clock, Under the auspices of the REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES. A full exposition of local and national issues by

HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY, LEONARD MYERS, CHARLES O'NEILL, A. C. HARMER, BENJAMIN HUCKEL.

Ladies particularly invited. By order of the Executive Committee. ALEXANDER P. COLESBERRY, President. J. EBEN HASKINS, Secretary.

A. WILSON HENSZKY, Chairman of Committee on Public Meetings. 9 26 2t

WATER SUPPLY TO GERMANTOWN.

The pool from which Germantown receives its supply of water is alarmingly low, and becoming depleted with such rapidity that it is possible Germantown will be left entirely without water in two or three days.

The most rigid economy is positively necessary and earnestly enjoined upon all the citizens supplied from the Germantown works. FREDERICK GRAFF, Chief Engineer Water Department. 9 27 3t

DEDICATORY SERVICES OF THE BEETHOVEN PRIMITIVE CHURCH, corner of FRANKFORD Road and VIENNA Street, having commenced on Sabbath, they will be continued during the week. Preaching by the following clergymen:—

Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, Rev. John Chambers, Tuesday evening, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Brooklyn, Wednesday evening, Rev. J. Walker Jackson, Thursday evening, Rev. J. L. Whitrow, Friday evening, Rev. A. A. Whitte, D. D. Sabbath, October 2, 1870, A. M., Rev. G. W. Musgrave, D. D.; 3 P. M., R. W. Allen, D. D., Children's Service; 7 1/2 evening, Rev. Bishop M. Simpson. 9 26 10th st

HOW TO KILL OWLS.—COMMENCE BY slowly walking around the tree where the owl is perched. In his anxiety to watch your movements he turns his head, forgetting to turn his body at the same time. The consequence is, in a short time he wrings his neck off. We get this novel recipe from J. C. HANCOCK, Esq., the well-known dealer in Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal, at the northwest corner of NINTH and MARKET STREETS. This Coal depot is one of the largest and best arranged of any in our city, and the liberal patronage bestowed upon it is an unflattering evidence of the high appreciation in which it is held. Call on Hancock once, and you become a regular customer. 9 9 5th st

GROCERIES, ETC.

CHOICE CIGARS. Already in store, for sale, a complete assortment of

The Finest Imported AND DOMESTIC CIGARS, Which we offer by the box as low as possible.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE, SUCCESSOR TO SIMON COLTON & CLARKE, S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT, 9 1 thst 4tp PHILADELPHIA.

HUTTON & MCCONNELL, Furniture Warerooms, No. 809 MARKET STREET, Philadelphia. Offer an extensive and entirely new stock of splendid Furniture and Upholstery, EVERY ARTICLE BEING ORIGINAL IN DESIGN, SUPERIOR IN QUALITY, ELEGANT IN FINISH, AND CHEAP IN PRICE.

Our patrons having long appreciated the above POINTS in our GOODS, we are induced to present these facts to the public, that we may continue to receive their patronage, promising prompt attention to all orders entrusted to us. 9 27 1st st

WANTED.—AN ACTIVE AND RESPONSIBLE man to take the Philadelphia Agency of the Universal Life Insurance Company. This company has a good line of business in force at this agency, and is prepared to deal liberally with the right party. Application may be made to H. M. PRATT, Superintendent of Agencies, at the Company's Office, No. 409 CHESTNUT STREET. 9 27 2t

JUST RECEIVED AN INVOICE OF JET NECKLACES, BRACELETS, and SETS, which will be sold at very low rates. ISAAC DIXON, 9 27 6t No. 129 South ELEVENTH Street.

BUSINESS MEN, BANKERS AND BROKERS, and all others desirous of getting a first-class MEAL at a reasonable price, call at the extensive HEBERT Dining-rooms, No. 43 South SECOND St., Philadelphia. 9 24 1st

COOPER & CONARD DRESS GOODS.

We have been diligently engaged for the past sixty days in buying Fancy and Staple FRENCH, ENGLISH AND GERMAN DRESS GOODS, Etc. Getting them mostly for Gold by the package of importers direct, we are prepared to offer great advantages to our friends and patrons.

SILK CORDED POPLINS, PLAIN SILK POPLINS, OTTOMAN POPLINS, EMPRESS POPLINS, PLAIN WOOL SERGES, PARIS MERINOES, HEAVY PLAID SERGES, RICH PLAID POPLINS, NAVY BLUE DRESS GOODS, DARK GREENS FOR SUITS, Etc. Etc.

Giving unusual attention to the Black Goods branch, it is now worthy the examination of every prudent buyer, and consists in part of

Black Plain, Ottoman and Silk Poplins, Black Empress from 50c. up to finest. Black Biarritz, Albertines, Tamise, English and French Bombazines, Black Casimer, Black English Tamise, Four cases jet black and lustrous Alpaca, Black Crapes, Kid Cloves, Collars, Shawls, Etc.

BLACK SILKS. Prices still at the same low rates advertised some time ago. As we cannot get further supplies on same favorable terms, we must soon advance our prices. 10,000 yards 90c. to \$2.00 per yard.

COOPER & CONARD S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.

DRY GOODS. JOHN W. THOMAS, 405 and 407 N. SECOND St., HAS NOW OPEN

A large and carefully selected stock of Fall and Winter Dry Goods, Embracing Every Variety of DESIGN and FABRIC. Our purchases being made ENTIRELY for CASH, we are enabled to offer special inducements to customers. 9 24 2nd st 3pm

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC. The subscribers are prepared to supply Families, Hotels, Schools, etc., with every variety of

BLANKETS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

PERKINS & CO., 9 South NINTH Street, PHILADELPHIA.

SILKS, SHAWLS AND FANCY GOODS.

GEORGE FRYER, No. 916 CHESTNUT STREET, Would invite the attention of purchasers to his

ELEGANT STOCK OF SILKS, ETC. BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, BROCHIE AND BLANKET SHAWLS, INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

With a choice selection of NOVELTIES IN FANCY GOODS AND LACES. The goods will be found as cheap as any other establishment. 9 23 2m

SPRING GARDEN STREET. For Variety, for Style, for Cheapness, they stand out BOLDLY in competition with any stock offered in this city.

We are enabled to sell cheap because OUR EXPENSES ARE LIGHT, OUR BUSINESS LARGE, OUR PURCHASES FOR CASH.

Our long established rules of equity by which TIME IS SAVED, SALES QUICK, STOCK OFTEN TURNED.

We have opened a beautiful stock of FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS, FASHIONABLE SHAWLS, MOST EXCELLENT BLACK SILKS, TABLE LINENS, BLANKETS, DOMESTIC GOODS, Etc. Etc. BEST KID GLOVES, CORSETS, SKIRTS, HANDKERCHIEFS.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY, NORTHEAST CORNER OF EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN STs., PHILADELPHIA. Established in 1853.

JACOB HARLEY, No. 1286 CHESTNUT Street, Phila. Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated-ware, a good assortment at MODERATE PRICES. Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired. 9 15 thst 4mp

H. STEEL & SON, Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street, Opened to day a half case of French Corded Silks, The latest shades of BROWNS, TANS, MODES, STEELS AND BLUES, at \$2.50. Also, one case of (job lot) STRIPED FRENCH SILKS, WHITE STRIPE, BLACK GROUND, BLUE STRIPE, BLACK GROUND, GREEN STRIPE, BLACK GROUND, GOLD STRIPE, BLACK GROUND, BROWN STRIPE, BLACK GROUND, SCARLET STRIPE, BLACK GROUND, PURPLE STRIPE, BLACK GROUND, At \$1.50, worth \$2.

BARGAINS IN BLACK GROS GRAINS. A large assortment of BLACK SILKS at less than the present wholesale prices. 11

HOSIERY, ETC. CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S Merino Hosiery and Underwear, 15 cases (300 dozens) of Cartwright & Warner's celebrated make of MERINO GOODS, embracing every description of Men's, Ladies', Boys' and Misses' wear.

COOK & BROTHER, Importers and Retailers of Hosiery Goods, No. 53 North EIGHTH Street, PHILADELPHIA.

DREXEL & CO., No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET, American and Foreign Bankers. Issue Letters of Credit for Travellers, entitling the holders to draw on LONDON, PARIS or BASLE, Switzerland. Also, available throughout the United States. Draw at sight and by telegraph on SATHER & CO., San Francisco. Deal in Gold and Government and other Securities. Receive Gold and Currency deposits subject to draft at sight. Dress, Wash and Co., Drexel, Harjes & Co. No. 11 Wall Street, No. 2 Rue Scribe, New York, Paris.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS. AUTUMN STYLES. JONES & TEMPLE, HAT MANUFACTURERS, No. 929 EXHIBIT STREET. Are now prepared to exhibit the NEW STYLES of Gentlemen's Hats for the Autumn of 1870. 9 27 6tp

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER WILL NOT BURN or injure the hair, but makes it soft and glossy. DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER IS BEAUTIFULLY transparent. DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER RESTORES THE natural color without dyeing, by imparting a vigorous and healthy growth. DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER IS ALTOGETHER unlike any other. DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER IS PREPARED only by J. B. DOBBINS, and the genuine has his signature. DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER IS SOLD BY druggists and dealers everywhere, and at the principal depot, No. 426 North EIGHTH Street. NO TOILET COMPLETE WITHOUT DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER. 9 24 6pm

TO RENT. LAFFE ROOM TO RENT WITH POWER. In a factory, TWENTY-FIFTH and FILBERT Streets. 9 27 6t